

The resolution (S. Res. 78), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 78

Whereas 27 years ago a new era of providing emergency service was ushered in with the creation of the emergency 911 service;

Whereas the first emergency 911 service in the United States was developed by the independent Alabama Telephone Company, a member of the Continental system;

Whereas the Alabama Telephone Company chose Haleyville, Alabama, as the site of the first emergency 911 service in the United States;

Whereas Haleyville, Alabama, became the birthplace of emergency 911 service on Friday, February 16, 1968, when a demonstration call was made from Alabama Representative Rankin Fite of Hamilton, Alabama, at the Haleyville City Hall, to United States Representative Tom Bevill of Jasper, Alabama, at the Haleyville Police Department;

Whereas the historic first call began service that now serves the entire United States and has saved thousands of lives during the past 27 years; and

Whereas numerous men and women in the Haleyville area have conscientiously answered thousands of emergency phone calls during the past 27 years and have provided fast assistance as well as needed assurance to victims of accidents, crime, and illness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is requested to issue a proclamation designating February 16, 1995, as "Haleyville, Alabama, Emergency 911 Day" and calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the incredibly enormous Federal debt is a lot like television's well-known energizer bunny—it keeps going and going—at the expense, of course, of the American taxpayer.

A lot of politicians talk a good game—when they are back home—about bringing Federal deficits and the Federal debt under control. But so many of these same politicians regularly voted in support of bloated spending bills during the 103d Congress—which perhaps is a primary factor in the new configuration of U.S. Senators.

This is a rather distressing fact as the 104th Congress gets down to business. As of Monday, February 13, 1995, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,805,964,501,071.04 (or \$18,243.52 per person).

Mr. President, it is important that all of us monitor, closely and constantly, the incredible cost of merely paying the interest on this debt. Last year, the interest alone on the Federal debt totaled \$190 billion.

Mr. President, my hope is that the 104th Congress can and will bring under control the outrageous spending that created this outrageous debt. If the party now controlling both Houses of Congress, as a result of the November elections last year, does not do a better job of getting a handle on this enormous debt, the American people are not likely to overlook it in 1996.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through February 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that the current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion over the 5 years 1995-1999. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated January 30, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 13, 1995.

Hon. Pete Domenici, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through February 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated January 30, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1995 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 10, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,238.7	1,236.5	-2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	-0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	-0.8
1995-99 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	-8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	-2.3
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,712.6	-252.5
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	-0.1

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1995 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 10, 1995—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
1995-99	1,562.6	1,562.6	0.4
Social Security revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-99	1,998.4	1,998.2	-0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit-Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438).

⁴ Less than \$50 million.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 10, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			978,466
Permanents and other spending			
legislation	750,307	706,236	
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	(250,027)	(250,027)	
Total previously enacted ..	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution ..	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution ..	2,255	424	
Over budget resolution ..			766

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

Notes.—Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

DEATH OF ROBERT MIER

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate Robert Mier, a distinguished Illinoisan who died of lymphoma on February 5. Mr. Mier's impact on cities in Illinois and throughout the world has been great.

Robert Mier served as the city of Chicago's economic development director from 1983 to 1989. During this time, he was the architect of Chicago's 1984 development plan, which became a national model for equity-oriented local municipal development. Mier's approach emphasized jobs, neighborhoods, and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities as a means to combat urban crime and poverty. During his Chicago tenure, Mr. Mier also spearheaded efforts to fight plant closings, and he worked toward empowering neighborhoods to spur development.

Mr. Mier joined the faculty of the University of Illinois in 1975, specializing in teaching and research on community economic development, social policy planning and methods of implementation. As founder of the University of Illinois' Center for Urban Economic Development, Mier prepared future generations in a "bottom up" approach to dealing with the problems facing our cities. The center continues today to provide technical assistance to community-based development organizations and policy research on local development.

More recently, Mr. Mier focused on writing and teaching, while still remaining active in developing urban economic programs in Chicago, as well as Los Angeles, Denver, and Belfast, Ireland.

Robert Mier's passing leaves a great void that will be felt not only by his family, friends, and colleagues, but by the world as well. His life is a sterling example of an activist leader of an important cause, whose insight and commitment will inspire generations to come.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-31. A resolution adopted by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs relative to agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

POM-32. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"RESOLUTION NO. 1

"Whereas, the 50 States, including the State of Minnesota, have long been required by their state constitutions to balance their state operating budgets; and

"Whereas, the States have long done so by making difficult choices each budget session to insure that their expenditures do not exceed their revenues; and

"Whereas, without a federal balanced budget, the deficit may continue to grow within the next ten years from \$150 billion gross domestic product (GDP) per year to \$400 billion GDP per year, continuing the serious negative impact on interest rates, available credit for consumers, and taxpayer obligations; and

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States, in the last two years, has begun to reduce the annual federal deficit by making substantial reductions in federal spending; and

"Whereas, achieving a balanced budget by the year 2002 will require continued reductions in the annual deficit, averaging almost 15 percent per year over the next seven years; and

"Whereas, it now appears that the Congress is willing to impose on itself the same discipline that the States have long had to follow, by passing a balanced-budget amendment to the United States Constitution; and

"Whereas, the Congress, in working to balance the federal budget, may impose on the States unfunded mandates that shift to the States responsibility for carrying out programs that the Congress can no longer afford; and

"Whereas, the States will better be able to revise their own budgets if the Congress

gives them fair warning of the revisions Congress will be making in the federal budget; and

"Whereas, if the federal budget is to be brought into balance by the year 2002, major reductions in the annual deficit must continue without a break; and

"Whereas, these major reductions will be more acceptable to the people if they are shown to be part of a realistic, long-term plan to balance the budget; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That it urges the Congress of the United States to continue its progress at reducing the annual federal deficit and, when the Congress proposes to the States a balanced-budget amendment, to accompany it with financial information on its impact on the budget of the State of Minnesota for budget planning purposes.

"Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State of Minnesota shall transmit copies of this memorial to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the presiding officers of both houses of the legislature of each of the other States in the Union, and to Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 244. A bill to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-78).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 399. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide more flexibility to producers, and more effective mitigation, in connection with the conversion of cropland to wetland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. GRAMM):

S. 400. A bill to provide for appropriate remedies for prison conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 401. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the excise tax treatment of hard apple cider; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KOHL:

S. 402. A bill to provide for the appointment of 1 additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 403. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the organization and administration of the Readjustment Counseling Service, to improve eligibility for readjustment counseling and related coun-

seling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 404. A bill to consolidate the administration of defense economic conversion activities in the Executive Office of the President; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 405. A bill to amend the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990 to give priority in the provision of community economic adjustment assistance to those communities most seriously affected by reductions in defense spending, the completion, cancellation, or termination of defense contracts, or the closure or realignment of military installations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 406. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies to the recipient's surviving spouse, subject to a reduction of 50 percent in the last monthly payment if the recipient dies during the first 15 days; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 407. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction from gross income for home care and adult day and respite care expenses of individual taxpayers with respect to a dependent of the taxpayer who suffers from Alzheimer's disease or related organic brain disorders; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 408. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives relating to the closure, realignment, or downsizing of military installations; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 409. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow defense contractors a credit against income tax for 20 percent of the defense conversion employee retraining expenses paid or incurred by the contractors; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 410. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the dependent care credit refundable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 411. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the treatment of long-term care insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. COHEN):

S. 412. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to modify the bottled drinking water standards provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PELL, Mr. DODD, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 413. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rate under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 414. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to extend indefinitely the current provisions governing the export of certain domestically produced crude oil; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 415. A bill to apply the antitrust laws to major league baseball in certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):